

Specify in the Chart Type dialog the number of lines. By default, the first column or row of data is categories and the last columns or rows of data are lines.

Choose between two variants:

Columns and Lines

As seen in Figure 154, the columns are drawn side by side to easily compare their values.

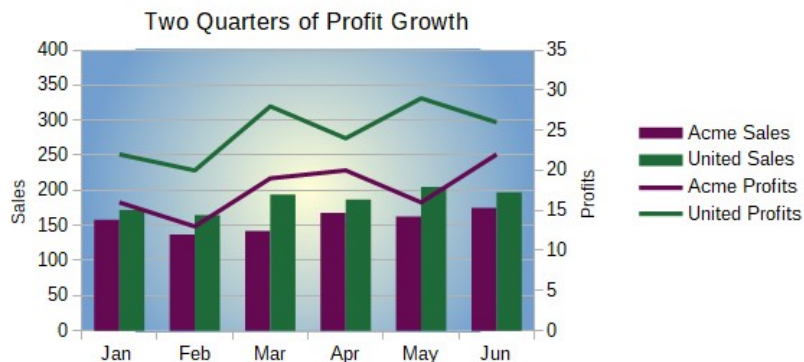


Figure 154: Column and line chart with secondary Y axis

Stacked Columns and Lines

The columns are stacked above each other, so that the height of a column shows the sum of the data values.

The charts in Figures 154 and 155 show sales and profit data for two firms over a period of time. Note that when first created, the lines were different colors than the columns for the same company. To reflect the company relationships, change the line colors individually by clicking on a line, right-clicking, selecting **Format Data Series**, and formatting the line color and size on the **Line** page.

For the background, right-click the chart wall, select **Format Wall**, and select desired options on the **Gradient** page of the **Area** tab. To align the two data series to the secondary Y axis, see “Aligning data to secondary Y axis” on page 121.

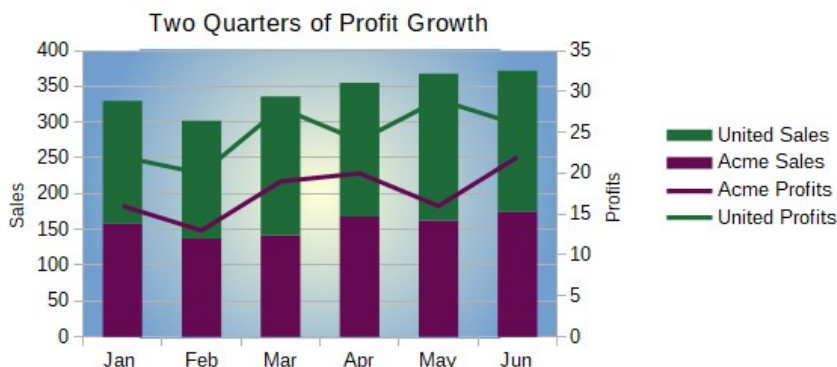


Figure 155: Column and line chart with stacked columns

Pivot charts

Pivot tables are special types of data tables that simplify the manipulation and analysis of data. They are widely used, especially for processing large amounts of data. Pivot charts are based on pivot tables and are created by selecting **Insert > Chart**, or clicking the **Insert Chart** icon in the Standard toolbar, after left-clicking a cell inside a pivot table. Pivot charts inherit many properties of the other chart types described in this chapter but also have other characteristics that are described in Chapter 8, Using Pivot Tables.